

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. In 1949, a four-year course was instituted at the Naval Officers' School at Oksywie. Since that time, about 150 boys from 16 to 20 years of age have been admitted to the school every year during the month of September. The first year is a probationary period and is called the preparatory course; its purpose is to prepare the students for their next year, as well as to screen them as to political reliability. As a result of this screening, an average of about 70 to 75 boys remain at the end of the first year and are entitled to enter the second school year. This second year, which is actually considered to be the first year of the officers' training course, is devoted primarily to a further screening of the students. On the average, about half of those starting the course, i.e. about 30 to 35, complete the second year. During the third and fourth years (second and third years of the course proper), there usually is no reason for anyone to be dismissed from the school, except in cases of prolonged illness. However, if a student is dismissed for political reasons during these two years, he will, upon leaving the school, be arrested, together with the politruk who was responsible for him.
2. The naval students wear regular naval uniforms, but their status is indicated by the letters O.S. (officers school) on their caps and on the collars of their uniforms. The second-year students wear a single, narrow stripe on their sleeves, while the third and fourth-year students wear two and three stripes, respectively.
3. The commissioning, as officers in the Polish Navy, of students who have successfully completed the four-year course takes place once a year, usually in September. Often, however, commissions are issued as much as six months earlier, due to the urgent need for officers in the navy. The navy obtains an average of about 30 young officers a year in this manner. The navy requirement for new officers is great due to its policy of releasing all pre-war officers, all war-time officers (even though commissioned by the present regime), and many officers commissioned shortly after the war.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. There is a second system which provides officers for the navy: graduates of the Polish Merchant Marine schools, commissioned as merchant marine officers, are assigned to the school at Oksywie and enter into the last year of the regular officers' course. In the course which started on 10 November 1950, 81 newly - commissioned merchant marine officers were enrolled in the naval officers' school. On 3 October 1951, all of these men were commissioned as reserve officers in the Polish Navy. Twenty-six of them were assigned to active duty in the navy, much against their wills. Of these 26 reserve officers, at least 11 were given the command of naval trawlers, fast motor boats, and similar vessels; up until that time, these vessels had been under the command of non-commissioned officers. The remainder of the officers expressed the desire to return to the merchant marine, but only eight of them obtained positions at sea, while the others were forced to seek employment ashore. The number of officers that the Polish Navy obtains in this manner varies every year, but usually is not more than 25 or 26.
5. The Naval Officers' School is formed into a school battalion composed of six companies, each of which has two platoons. The students of the first and second years make up two companies each, while the third and fourth years make up one company each. The companies are commanded by lieutenants, commissioned since 1949. Platoon commanders are young, second lieutenants who are graduates of the school and who were commissioned during the previous year; these officers were assigned to company duty immediately upon graduation.
6. The military studies of the fourth-year regular students and the reserve officer trainees take up 38 hours a week and are divided as follows:
 - a. Military training proper, including firing (4 hours)
 - b. Under-water weapons (mines, torpedoes, bombs) (6 hours)
 - c. Theory and practice (6 hours)
 - d. Navigation (3 hours)
 - e. Explosives (4 hours)
 - f. Chemical warfare (2 hours)
 - g. Codes, signals, and other "secret" matters (3 hours)
 - h. Organization of the air force (2 hours)
 - i. Organization of the army and the navy (2 hours)
 - j. Damages to ships, and protection against such damages (2 hours)
 - k. Political indoctrination (4 hours)

In addition to the above military subjects, the students receive instruction in non-military subjects throughout the entire year. The four-year course is so arranged that the beginning classes devote more time to non-military than to military subjects, while the upper classes devote a majority of their time to military subjects.

7. The daily schedule at the school is as follows:

0600 hours	- reveille, gymnastics, washing, cleaning of quarters, etc.
0710	- breakfast in the mess hall, followed by preparations for duty.
0745	- assembly for the morning report at the emergency stations. Each company is assigned a permanent place, to which the students proceed in platoons. The platoon commander reports to the company commander who, in turn, reports to the battalion commander. The latter then reports the battalion present-
0800	- to the school commander, who always arrives accompanied by the head of the school staff.
0805	- start of classes, instruction, etc. Classes last an hour each, and are followed by a 10-minute break(sic).
1300-1330	- dinner, followed by preparations for afternoon assignments.
1400-1600	- similar program to that in the forenoon.
1615	- cleaning of guns, washing, etc.
1700	- supper, followed by cleaning of uniforms, shoes, quarters, etc.

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- 1830 - studying in the classrooms under the supervision of instructors and officers.
- 2000 - evening tea, consisting of a slice of bread. The remainder of the time to be used by students as they wish; usually it is utilized by everyone for studying.
- 2100 - marching and singing in the barracks courtyard.
- 2130 - cleaning of rooms and hallways, and preparations for taps.
- 2200 - taps.

8. [] the clothing, food, and quarters provided by the school are good, but that the pay is very poor, amounting to about 6 to 18 zloty per month and 8 cigarettes a day. The students are well treated by officers and other personnel but their attitude is very official and very cold. Students at the school are allowed to go to town only on Saturdays, from 1700 to 2300, and on Sundays, from 2200 to 2300. Before leaving the school, they must secure written permission, and only 50 per cent of the school complement is permitted to be absent at a time. In theory, students are permitted to receive visits at the school of relatives, but this practice is frowned upon. 25X1

9. Each school company is armed as follows: 70 percent of the students are issued the ordinary short Soviet Army rifle; 15 percent carry the PPS, (pulsomiotny pistol Shpagin), which has 75-round magazines; five percent carry the PPS (pulsomiotny pistol Sidorov), with a magazine containing 34 rounds; and the remaining ten percent man three Soviet light machine guns and two heavy Maxim machine guns.
10. The school very often participates in general alarms; these usually take place at night. Neither the company nor battalion commanders have the right to order an alarm involving part of the school or all of it. The orders must come from the school commander, from officers of the naval general staff who have instructions from the Commander of the Navy, or from an officer inspecting the school on orders from the Ministry of Defense. There are two kinds of alarms which are always indicated by red lights and the sounding of a siren from the top of an observation turret located near the school's guard house:
- a. One red light and a long drawn out sound on the siren indicates that all students must take all live ammunition located in their rooms and corridors, together with all arms, and proceed immediately to the alarm stations in the barracks courtyard. Unless they receive further orders, they are not allowed to leave the barracks area.
 - b. Two red lights and two shorter sounds of the siren are signals for the students to proceed in the manner indicated in paragraph "a" above; however, once at the alarm stations, each company must proceed individually out of the barracks area to the prepared field positions along the coast, forming a line facing the port of Hel and the entrance to the bay of Gdansk (Danzig).

When a practice alarm takes place during the night, each company is required to be ready within three minutes to proceed from the alarm stations in the barracks courtyard. It is not required that any student be clothed exactly according to regulations as much as it is necessary for the units to be ready to take their positions outside the barracks. Almost every inspection of the school begins, or ends, by an alarm of this kind; in some cases, two alarms of this kind take place.

11. Every summer, from the beginning of July to the middle of September, the entire school participates in a summer cruise. The school complement is quartered aboard the Polish ship Z.M.P., which is outfitted to receive 400 students, officers, and non-commissioned officers. The Z.M.P., the former Polish merchant ship OPCIM, is armed with six 75-caliber Soviet guns mounted on the deck. The ship is under the command of the naval officers' school commander. The cruise always starts from the port of Hel, and proceeds to Gdynia and Oksywie. During the cruise, the students perform shipboard duties which are usually carried out by non-commissioned officers, including firing of the guns at targets out at sea. The students also are detached from the Z.M.P. for duty aboard trawlers, torpedo cutters, motorboats, and even on a destroyer, but not on a submarine.

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